263

Querela Cantabrigiensis:

5. h. 39

OR,

A REMONSTRANCE

By way of *APOLOGIE*,

For the banished Members of the late flourishing UNIVERSITY

OF

CAMBRIDGE.

REGENT'S PARK COLLEGE ANGUS LIBRARY

By some of the said Sufferers.

S. MATTH. 10. 17, 18.

Beware of men: for they will deliver you up to the Councils, and they will scourge you in their Synagogues. And ye shall be brought before Governours, &c.

Basil. Magn. Epist. 79. Eustach. Episc. Sebastiæ.

Καὶ ἡμῖν τοίνυν τρίτον τοῦτο ἔτος τῆς σιωπῆς ζηλωτὸν ἐγένετο τοῦ προφήτου τὸ καύχημα λέγοντος· ἐγενόμεν ὡσεὶ ἄνθρωπος οὐκ ἀκούων, καὶ οὐκ ἔχων ἐν τῷ στόματι αὐτοῦ ἐλεγμούς.

Oxoniæ, Anno Dom. 1646.

ADV

To

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AN ADVERTISEMENT To every indifferent Reader.

Chriſtian Brethren, and Fellow-Subjects,

IT is a memorable ſaying of an ancient Heathen Moraliſt, Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes ſtupent: *And the like may be ſaid concerning ſorrowes; when they come once to overcharge the heart, they ſtupifie it, and obſtruct thoſe paſſages, by which it ſhould eaſe it ſelfe of them. This hath been our particular caſe: Our being deprived of our lyvelyhoods (for how ſmall a trifle this enſuing Remonſtrance will manifeſt) hath filled our hearts with ſorrow: But when we conſidered, not onely the hand from whence this oppreſſion commeth, (even that which pretendeth to the infallible weild of the Sword of Juſtice) but withall that through our ſides ſuch a fatall ſtroke is given to one of the moſt famous Vniverſities of Chriſtendome: this ſad proſpect did ſo far ſurcharge us with griefe, that it caſt us for a long time into a fit of Muſing, till at laſt (the fire being kindled) we ſpake with our tongue.*

And now that the ſtring of our tongue is untyed, our earneſt deſire is, that none of theſe its ſorrowfull expreſſions may be miſ-interpreted by any. And to that end we have prefixed this advertiſement, to prevent three miſtakes, which are all we can poſſibly imagine the malice of our greateſt enemies can any way phancie againſt this our Remonſtrance.

I. *The firſt is, That perhaps it may be groundleſſe, becauſe we have not therein ſet downe the expreſſe words, either of thoſe Protections by which we might ſecurely have expected an Indempnity, or of thoſe Orders by which we ſuffered.*

To which we anſwer, That the reaſon hereof was partly to avoid tediouſneſſe, and therefore we gave onely ſome ſhort hints in the margent. And partly becauſe (being diſperſed) we could not poſſibly have the true Copies of all of them by us. And to publiſh any thing that was but ſuppoſititious, could not conſiſt with our conſtant endeavour ſtill to maintaine the truth, notwithſtanding whatſoever difficulties to the contrary. But yet (to prevent all miſtakes as neere as we can) we have here inſerted the true Copies of ſuch as we had by us: whereby the indifferent Reader will not onely gueſſe at the reſt, but alſo eaſily imagine what rigour and malice there was uſed in the execution of them, which we aſſure him are as much (or more) then he can poſſibly phancie. For they being to deale with an Univerſity, which then had a reverend eſteeme over the whole King-

dome

dome, muſt counterfeit Jacobs *voice as much as poſſibly he could in their Orders, though their hands were farre rougher then* Eſaus *in the execution of them. And accordingly (though now it is too apparent it was but onely in mockery) we had ſent us theſe two following Protections.*

Die Sabbati 4. Mar. 1642.

THe Earle of *Holland*, Chancellour of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, having this day repreſented in the Houſe the preſent condition of the ſaid Univerſity; The Lords in Parliament apprehending that through the publique diſtractions, and by reaſon of great multitudes of Soldiers reſorting from ſeverall places to the Towne of *Cambridge*, ſome diſturbance might happen to the quiet and ſtudyes of the Scholars: For preventing therefore of any ſuch miſchief, have thought fit to declare the eſteeme and care they have of that ancient and noble Seminary of Learning; And have accordingly Ordered, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall preſume to offer any outrage or violence either by themſelves or others unto any the Colledges, Chappels, Libraries, Schooles, or other buildings belonging to the ſaid Univerſity, or to any the Scholars or publique Miniſters thereof: Nor plunder, purloyne, deface, ſpoile, or take away any the Books, goods, chattels, or houſhold-ſtuffe of or belonging to the ſaid Univerſity, or any Colledge there, or to any Scholar or publique Miniſter thereof, under any colour or pretence whatſoever, as they will anſwer the contrary to this Houſe at their utmoſt perils. And that *Divine Service* may be quietly performed and executed throughout all the ſaid Univerſity according to the ſettlement of the Church of *England*, without any trouble, let, or diſturbance, untill the pleaſure of the Parliament be further ſignified. Provided nevertheleſſe that this

Protection ſhall not extend to ſtop any due courſe of Law, or proceeding of Parliament, that may or might have had its courſe if this Protection had not been granted. And herein ready obedience is to be given by all ſuch whom this doth or may concerne, as they will anſwer the contrary at their perils.

Jo. Browne Cleric. Parliamentorum.

THeſe are to will, require, and command you, and every of you, to forbeare (under any pretence whatſoever) to prejudice or offer any dammage to the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, or to any the Schooles, Colledges, Halls, Libraries, Chappels, or other places belonging to the ſaid Univerſity, by plundering the ſame or any part thereof in any kind whatſoever. Hereof faile not as you will anſwer the contrary at your perils. Given under my hand and ſeale the 7. day of *March*, 1642.

Eſſex.

To all Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Captaines, and all other Officers and Souldiers of the Army under my command.

Theſe indeed were our Protections, but they were blaſted in the bud by this following Warrant.

THeſe are to authorize you to enter into the houſes of all Papiſts, Malignants, and other perſons whatſoever, that have or ſhall refuſe to appeare at Muſters, or to contribute according to the Propoſitions of both Houſes of Parliament, or refuſe to enter into the Aſſociation: And to ſeize upon all ſuch Horſes, Armes, and Ammunition, as ſhall be found in their cuſtodies, and to apprehend their ſaid perſons, and them to be brought before me, or any one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the County: and in caſe of Reſiſtance, to force the ſame. Commanding all Mayors, Sheriffes

riffes, Captaines, Trained-Bands, and other inferiour Officers whatſoever, to be aiding and aſſiſting to Colonel *Coke* herein. Dated *Feb.*23. 1642.

Gray of Wark.

To Col: Coke, *Lieutenant-Col:* Bryldon, *or any other of his Officers.*

This Warrant was iſſued out the more ſuddenly, and proſecuted the more violently, in regard that our Protections were then in procuring: But the rigorous proſecution of this, made thoſe to be of little or no uſe, more then the name, unleſſe it was to ſhut the Stable doore after the Steed was ſtolne. For under pretence of Papiſts, Malignants, *&c. there was ſcarce a Scholar in all the Univerſity which eſcaped examination: And left our Colledge-Chappels, Libraries, or Treaſuries, or even the privateſt Cabinet therein, or in any of our Chambers or Studies, ſhould (perchance) have been converted into Stables for* Horſes, *or Magazines for* Armes *and* Ammunition, *they ſearched them all ſo ſtrictly, and plundered them all ſo throughly, that nothing which they liked eſcaped their fingers, our ancient Coynes not excepted.*

When we had ſeen their unparallel'd rigour herein, and how we were ſleighted when we made our juſt complaints againſt it, we did not much regard whether they had any Commiſſion or not for whatſoever they did to us afterward. But like Chriſtian ſufferers, when they took our cloaks, *we* forbade

them not to take our coats alſo: *and when they* took our goods, we asked them not againe. *For we did plainly ſee that we were deſtinated to ruine, and that all theſe were but previous diſpoſitions, to take us downe and fit us for the great ſtroke, when they ſhould pleaſe to lay it upon us. And therefore (omitting all the reſt, though we could inſert ſome) we ſhall here onely adde two other Warrants, mentioned hereafter: The one their generall Summons, the other their firſt forme of their Writs of Ejection.*

THeſe are to will and require you upon ſight hereof, to give ſpeedy advertiſement, *viis mediis & modis*, to Maſter, Fellowes, Scholars, and Officers of your Colledge, to be reſident in your ſaid Colledge the 10. day of *March* next enſuing, to give an account wherein they ſhall be required, and to anſwer ſuch things as may be demanded by me, or ſuch Commiſſioners as I ſhall appoint. Given under my hand and ſeale the 26. of *Feb.* 1643.

E. Manchester.

To the Preſident or Locum tenens
of . . . . . Colledge.

BY vertue of an Ordinance of Parliament, entituled, *An Ordinance for regulating the univerſity of Cambridge, and the removing of Scandalous Miniſters in the ſeven Aſſociated Counties*; giving me likewiſe power to eject ſuch Maſters of Colledges as are ſcandalous in their lives or doctrines, or doe oppoſe the proceedings of Parliament: I do eject . . . . . from being Maſter of . . . . . Colledge in *Cambridge*, for oppoſing the proceedings of Parliament, and * other ſcandalous acts in the Univerſity

* Mark. It was not FOR ſcandalous acts, but for oppoſing.

of

of *Cambridge*. And I require you to ſequeſter the Profits of his Maſterſhip for one that I ſhall appoint in his place; and to cut his name out of the Butteries, and to certifie me of this your act within one day. Given under my hand and ſeale the 13. of *March*, 1643.

E. Mancheſter.

To the Preſident and Fellowes of . . . . . Colledge in Cambridge.

This, we hope, will ſatisfie the indifferent Reader concerning the truth and ground of our Sufferings.

II. *But leſt a ſecond miſtake ſhould ariſe, That (ſuppoſing them to be true, yet) they are not (perhaps) ſo great as we pretend, becauſe that for the moſt part we have given but a ſleight glance at them; we held it very requiſite to give this further Advertiſement:*

1. *That in matters of this nature, a man ought not to macerate his ſoule too much by reflecting on his owne miſery, leſt the devill thereby get an advantage upon him, to tempt him to a melancholy deſpaire.* 2. *Though we deſire hereby to move every compaſſionate Chriſtian to a fellow-feeling of our miſeries; yet have we endeavoured (as much as we could) to forbeare the long inſiſting upon particulars, leſt we ſhould offend his eares, inſtead of moving his compaſſion. For as in Muſique, the harſhneſſe of a diſcord may be omitted, if it be not too long produced; ſo have we ſtudied to temper theſe harſh notes to the tender eare of the Chriſtian Auditor,*

ditor, by making a ſpeedy tranſition from one to another. 3. *We had ſo many matters of complaint, (and might have had many more, if we had been all together to conferre our Sufferings) that this ſmall Remonſtrance would have ſwelled to (an* Iliada malorum) *a juſt Volume; if we had not purpoſely endeavoured to compriſe an* Ilias in a Nut-ſhell, *by inſtancing onely in ſome, and reducing thoſe to as ſmall a modell as poſſibly we could. And to this end alſo we have uſed as much plainneſſe of ſpeech in our expreſſions, as ingenionſneſſe of the truth of the thing it ſelfe. And indeed if we ſhould but a little have indulged our penne the liberty of a Rhetoricall flouriſh, we ſhould thereby have made our ſufferings (which in themſelves are almoſt beyond beliefe) to have ſeemed altogether incredible.*

III. *But our greateſt and laſt feare is, leſt the intollerable weight of thoſe heavy preſſures under which we have ſo long groaned, have (perhaps) extorted from us ſome expreſſions which may not ſeem altogether to become perſecuted Chriſtians. And in this we ſubmit our ſelves wholly to the candour of the charitable Reader, deſiring him to interpret all things in the beſt ſenſe. For though we have uſed our endeavours to avoid all manner of expreſſions which might ſeeme to ſavour of malice, yet carrying about us thoſe paſſions which accompany fleſh and blood, it is impoſſible but we ſhould ſometimes ſlip.*

We

We know very well, and acknowledge, that Prayers and teares are the onely defensive weapons of a Christian against persecutions: And if any thing, which is not fully consonant hereunto, hath passed from our pen, we desire it may be imputed to our many infirmities; seeing we are still ready to pray for our Persecutors, that God would open their eyes, that they may yet see and repent of those many and great wrongs which they have done to him, his true Religion and Service, to his Anointed our gracious Soveraigne, as also to us in particular, and other their fellow-subjects. Which if it would please him to grant unto them, we might quickly recover the temporall peace of this distracted Kingdome, and they the possibility of enjoying everlasting peace in the Kingdome of Heaven.

Querela

1 Pet. 4. 16.

If any man ſuffer as a Chriſtian, let him not be aſhamed, but let him glorifie God on this behalfe.

Act. 5. 41.

They departed from the preſence of the Councill, rejoycing that they were counted worthy to ſuffer ſhame for his Name.

John 16. 33.

In the world ye ſhall have tribulation: but be of good cheere, I have overcome the world.

Aug. in Pſal. 93.

Boni laborant quia flagellantur ut filii: mali exultant quia damnantur ut alieni.

Idem in Pſal. 125.

Sicut qui ſeminat per hyemem non deterretur ab opere propter hyemem: Sic & nos preſſura mundi non debemus a bono opere deterreri, quia qui ſeminant in lachrymis, in gaudio metent.

Querela Cantabrigienſis:

OR,

The Univerſities Complaint.

THough an Apologie for our long ſilence might better become us then any other forme of Prefacing, yet were there ſome that thought it better to ſit downe in the ſhade of coole patience, and ſweeten the ſad proſpect of our owne miſeries, by reflecting on the great publike woes of this Kingdome, then incur the ſuſpicion of querelous natures, ſuch as are apt to cry out only at the imagination of being hurt. But ſeeing our miſeries are reall, and our ſufferings not ſo much intended againſt us, as againſt that famous Univerſity, whereof by right, we are ſtill actuall members; And that the adverſe party, hath hitherto made ſo much advantage of our tameneſſe, as to ſteal away our livelyhood from us, and conceale the Theft: though our owne Mothers mouth be ſtopped, by violently ſeizing her preſſe, and thereby not ſuffered to ſpeake, but (like *Apollos* ſtatue of old) juſt as the evill ſpirit ſpeakes in her, which at this time utters little elſe but diſloyalty and Rebellion: yet ſeeing it hath pleaſed the hand of providence to give us this happie opportunity freely to bewaile our owne miſeries; We are at length reſolved to doe Juſtice to theſe Mens iniquitie and our owne innocence, that our fellow-ſubjects may know, (and if they leave ſo much learning as to ſpeak in another language, the whole world may hereafter underſtand) how, and by what Arts the *Knipperdullings* of this Age (who think

thinke ſhortly to make themſelves Kings of this *Sion*) have reduced a glorious and renowned Univerſity, almoſt to a meere *Munſter*, and have done more, in leſſe then three yeeres, then the Apoſtate *Julian* could effect in all his raigne, *viz.* broken the heart-ſtrings of Learning and learned men, and thereby luxated all the joynts of Chriſtianity in this Kingdome.

The particulars whereof, and the barbarous courſes taken to bring theſe deſignes to effect, as we ſhall truly and impartially ſet them downe, ſo we feare not to appeale to any impartiall Judge, whether if the *Goths* and *Vandalls*, or even the Turks themſelves, had over-run this Nation, they would more inhumanely have abuſed a flouriſhing Univerſity, then theſe pretended advancers of Religion and Learning have done; it being a conſtant cuſtome (if not alſo the law of Nations) in the fierceſt encounters of the moſt enraged parties, to exempt and priviledge Scholars from, if not protect them by their Martiall proceedings.

To begin therefore with the firſt occaſion (as we conceive) from whence they pretended any cauſe of this rage and perſecution againſt us, (though the meere conſcience of ſorſenfleſſe a Rebellion cryed up onely by the illiterate herd, might afford reaſon enough for them to look aſquint upon all Scholars *quâ tales*) The contribution of a ſmall pittance of Money to our Soveraignes extreame neceſſity before any Warre was thought on by us, is made to be our impardonable crime, (though not then prohibited by any Order or Ordinance) which (added to the tenderneſſe of our conſciences in refuſing their wicked confederacie, commonly called the *Covenant*) by the help of their Legiſlative engine, has bereaved us of all, and caſt us from our livelyhoods, maintenance and Colledges.

For when His Sacred Majeſty (whom they made to be the firſt Grand Delinquent, and whoſe Crowne-Revenues and Eſtate, together with his Townes, Ships, and Magazines, they ſequeſtred and ſeized on) daigned (by His Royall

Royall Letters) to acquaint his poore University with his strange wants, even of sustenance for his very household: Our hearts burned within us, to heare our living Founder, whom we expected to be made (by that time) *a great and glorious King*, (as was promised him) should almost starve while we had bread on our Table. Whereupon out of our poverty, a small and inconsiderable summe of money was collected and tendered, as a Testimony not onely of our Loyalty to him as King, or of our gratitude as our most gracious and bountifull Protector and Benefactor; but also of our Charity to him as a Christian, then in extreame want and necessity. We hope our Persecutors will pardon us this expression, seeing our *Metaphysicks* may with lesse danger of Treason abstract *Charles* from *King* then their bullets; And this was the first flower out of which they suckt all that venome which shortly after they disgorged upon us.

Hereupon his Sacred Majesty (knowing well how eager that partie was in revenging the least seeming provocation, and being informed of that Cloud which was then hanging over us & ours, for that action of Humanitie, Loyalty, and Christianity) out of his care and tendernesse, proffered to secure our Colledge plate (if we were content to deposit it in his hands) which their intended Revenge, had already swallowed without any Grace, so much as of the *publick faith*: and therefore wrot his most gracious Letters to us to take an exact survey of it, not only for the weight, but also of the forme of every piece, together with the Names, Armes, and Mottoes of the respective Donors, that if (perhaps) his Majesty could not preserve it entire as it was, he might restore it hereafter in the same weight and forme, and with the same markes: All which he graciously insured upon his Royall word.

It behoved not us to refuse protection from that hand to which God (for that end) had entrusted a Scepter, especially considering the concurrence of Actions about that

that time. It is not unknowne to moſt part of this Kingdome, that not long before this, the zealous Brethren of *Eſſex* and *Suffolke* had packt themſelves together in a Religious Rout, to give the firſt Eſſay of a Popular Reformation: How happily this work did thrive in their hands, has been already publiſhed to the Kingdome, and the ruines of the two magnificent houſes of the Counteſſe *Rivers* (with many other Gentlemens houſes of quality) are ſtill diſmall witneſſes. So that (having found the ſweet of their labours) the Reformers would in all likelyhood have proſecuted the *great work* as farre as *Cambridge*, for a leſſe prize then our Univerſity, (thanks be to God and our good Benefactors.) And we had good reaſon to fear the increaſe of their Army, if they had come neere us, ſeeing the inferiour part of the Towne, had provided Arms, and yet had no Commanders; And ſome that durſt diſcharge a Muſquet, made it their practice to terrifie us, and diſturbe our Studies by ſhooting in at our windows. And therefore leſt our Plate ſhould become a bait to have our Libraries rifled, our Colledges pulled downe, and perhaps our throats cut, wee thought it our wiſeſt courſe to ſecure all, by ſecuring that in His Majeſties gracious hands.

Vid. Mercur. Ruſtic. 2.

This particular appeareth by a paper delivered into the Regiſters Office, under the hands (if not alſo upon the Oathes) of Maſter Chriſtopher Terne, *and Maſter* Anthony Walker, *both of Saint* Johns *Colledge, who had Muſquets ſeverall times diſcharged in at their windowes, as alſo divers others.*

Upon theſe reaſons (which no judicious man will eſteeme otherwiſe then weighty) we endeavoured to convey away ſome part of our Plate about the beginning of *Auguſt*, 1642. (which by the way was before either His Majeſties Standard was erected, or his Proclamation iſſued out to that end: However many of us, and others have ſuffered for it, as fomenters of this Warre) But within a few dayes after, (ſee how the juſt grounds

grounds of our feares concentrated) one Master *Cromwell*, Burgesse for the Towne of *Cambridge*, and then newly turn'd a Man of Warre, was sent downe by his Masters above, at the invitation of his Masters below, (as himselfe confessed) to gather what strength he could to stop all passages that no Plate might be sent: But his designes being frustrated, and his opinion as of an active subtile man, thereby somewhat shaken and endangered, he hath ever since bent himselfe to worke what revenge and mischiefe he could against us. In pursuit whereof, before that month was expired, downe he comes againe in a terrible manner with what Forces he could draw together, and surrounds divers Colledges, while we were at our devotion in our severall Chappels, taking away Prisoners, several Doctors of Divinity, Heads of Colledges, *viz.* *D. Beale*, Master of S. *Johns* Colledge, D. *Martin*, Master of Queens Col: and D. *Sterne* Master of Jesus Col: men of such eminent worth and abilities, as render them above the reach of our commendation, and these he carryes with him to *London* in triumph: And though there was an expresse Order from the *Lords* House for their imprisonment in the *Tower*, which met them at *Tottenham-High-crosse*, (wherein notwithstanding there was no Crime expressed) yet were they led captive through *Bartholmew Faire*, and so as farre as *Temple-Bar*, and back through the City to prison in the *Tower*, on purpose that they might be houted at, or stoned by the rabble-rout.

Since which time, now above three yeeres together they have been hurryed up and downe from one prison to another at excessive and unreasonable charges, and fees exacted from them, farre beyond their abilities to defray, having all their goods plundered, and their Masterships and Livings taken from them, which should preserve them from famishing. And though in all this time there was never any Accusation brought, much lesse proved against any of them; yet have they suffered intolierable imprisonment ever since, both by Land and Water, especially that in

the Ship, where for ten dayes together, they (with many other Gentlemen of great rank) were kept under deck, without liberty to come to breathe in the common ayre, or to eaſe nature, except at the curteſie of the rude Saylors, which oftentimes was denyed them. In which condition, they were more like *Gally-ſlaves*, then free-borne ſubjects, and men of ſuch quality and condition; and had been ſo indeed, might ſome have had their wills, who were bargaining with the Merchants to ſell them to *Argiers*, or as bad a place, as hath been ſince notoriouſly knowne upon no falſe or fraudulent information.

Alex. Rigby the Lawyer. Vide *Declar. of the Parl. at Oxf. Mar.* 19. 1643.

And now that we are mentioning our Reverend and worthy Heads of Houſes, we may not omit, what our long exile from the ſaid Univerſity will not ſuffer us otherwiſe then by certaine Report to be apprehenſive of: Namely, that a very great number of them are ſince in the ſame condition with us, that is, deprived of all, and baniſhed: Particularly, the Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, againſt whom their malice could invent no more then that he was a *Biſhop*, nor pretend any thing, but that, being Vice-chancellour, he did according to his office preach a learned and pious Sermon in Saint *Maries*, *Mar.* 27. 1645. being the day of His Majeſties moſt happy inauguration. To whom we may adde that moſt reverend and learned man, Doctor *Collins*, His Majeſties Profeſſor of Divinity, whoſe extraordinary worth and paines had continued him in that place almoſt thirty yeeres, and made his name famous, and his perſon deſirable in every Proteſtant Univerſity in Chriſtendome: And yet his Loyaltie and conſcience cauſed our new pretended Reformers to think him unworthy ſo much as of a Country Cure, (for they ſequeſtred likewiſe both his Livings) though ſince, as we heare, they have reſtored him to his Profeſſors place, which none of them are able to diſcharge, and he living in their Quar-

ters,

ters; durst not deny. Thus likewise have Doctor *Comber*, *D. Pask*, D. *Cosin*, and D. *Lany* been deprived of their severall Masterships and Livings, and some of them also plundered of their goods, though all of them be very eminent for their Learning, Prudence, Judgement and Piety, among all that know them, and have no prejudice of them. And for conclusion (as the epitome of all) we adde D. *Holdsworth*, whose universall approbation put him upon the troublesome office of Vicechancellorship for three yeeres together in the beginning of these troubles; yet before his Trienniall office was expired, his person was seized upon and imprisoned, first in *Ely-house*, then (because they thought that was not expensive enough, though they had plundered him of all) they thrust him into the *Tower*, onely for his Loyaltie in seeing His Majesties Commands executed for the printing of such Declarations at *Cambridge*, as were formerly printed at *York*; which though the Committees before which he appeared have alwayes objected against him as *Licensing* the Kings Books, yet hath he ever denyed it, (for the manner, though not for the matter) professing himself before them, not to be so saucy as to offer to *License* any thing which His Majesty commanded to be Printed: but yet still enjoyning the Printer (as he would answer the contrary at his peril) that the thing might be performed according to His Majesties Command.

And that the whole Body of the University might fare no better then the Heads; not long after the carrying up of the first three, they gave us an Argument of a sad presage. what was like to become of that ancient and famous Seminary of Learning and Religion, when those Root-and-Branch-men chose that place for the prime Garrison and Rendezvouz of their *Association*: whereby the subtile Enginiers of the great pretended work of Reformation hoped not so much to gaine security to their disloyall actions by any fortifications of that Towne, (which it never was capable of, as now plainly appeares) as some countenance

and authority rather (which they had more want of) from the sacred name of an Universitty to be listed *Theirs*. By this meanes instead of carrying us all to *London Gaoles*, (thanks be to our multitude, not their mercy) they found a device to convey a Prison to us, and under colour of Fortification confin'd us onely in a larger incloſure, not suffering any Scholars to passe out of the Towne, unlesse some Townesman of their Tribe would promise for him that he was a *Confider*, as they call it.

And after this intrenchment for almost two yeeres together, (we are forced with unspeakable griefe of mind to think) what prophanations, violence, outrages and wrongs our Chappels, Colledges and Persons have suffered by the uncontrolled fury of rude Soldiers, notwithstanding two severall Protections to the contrary, one from the *House of Peeres*, the other from the *Generalissimo* the *Earl of Essex*. It is grievous to our memories to recount, how our Vicechancellour and Heads of Colledges solemnly assembled in Consistory, being many of them threescore yeares old and upwards, were kept Prisoners in the Publique Schools in an exceeding cold night till midnight, without any accommodations for food, firing or lodging; and for no other reason, but onely because they could not in conscience comply or contribute any thing to this detestable Warre against His Majesty: Yet they, notwithstanding all terrours and ill usage the day following this their imprisonment, did constantly and unanimously avouch and declare before the then Generall of the Association, *That it was against true Religion and good Conscience for any to contribute to the Parliament in this Warre.* Whereupon our Learned and Reverend *Professors*, two of Divinity, and one of the Law, the very *Junior* whereof (as well as the other two) had faithfully discharged his place almost so long as that by the *Imperiall Laws* (his owne profession) ever since *Valens* the Emperour, he might

On Good-Friday, Mar. 30. 1643.

might have challenged to have been * *Comes Imperii*; yet all the encouragement any of them could get from these was perpetually to be harrowed by Plundering and tedious imprisonment to betray their Loyaltie, Learning, and Consciences to the advancement of this present Rebellion, till at last that Reverend man (whom Posterity will honour henceforth as much for his Loyaltie as his Learning) Doctor *Samuel Ward* (a man of knowne integrity and universall approbation even amongst those who were his adversaries in this Cause) took the wings of a dove to flye away and be at rest: whose dying words (as if the cause of his Martyrdome had been written in golden letters upon his heart) were breathed up to heaven with his parting soule, *GOD BLESSE THE KING.*

* *Imperator* Valens *Grammaticos, Sophistas*, Legum Professores, *qui per viginti annos probe munere docendi functi sunt, annumerari & honorari cum iis, qui ex vicaria sint principis dignitate jubet, & inter* Comites. *Greg. Tholossan. Syntag. lib.* 19. *c.*1. §. 8. *ubi citat l. uni de Professor. qui in urbe Constantinop. lib.* 12. *C. tit.*1. *juncta rub. & gl.*

And though the grave resolutions of all the Reverend Professors of Divinity and Law in so famous an University ought to be more sacred and powerfull with them then the noyse of their new Teachers and obstreperous *American* Lay-Lecturers, yet they are not ashamed, after all these (upon mature deliberation and consultation with the rest of the learned men of that famous University) have publiquely and unanimously declared their proceedings to be flatly contrary to *Christian Religion and Loyalty*, (and have stood therein even to imprisonment and death) to perswade the silly abused multitude, that all is for the *Defence of His Majesty, and the Protestant Religion.*

Neither is their wild fury confinable within those banks, it swells yet higher: for as the Tyrant wished that *Rome*

had but one neck, that he might cut it off at one ſtroke; ſo theſe having got the opportunity, impriſoned the whole Univerſity, *March* 23. 1643. which day the whole Senate, (the Repreſentative Body of it) being ſolemnly aſſembled in the *Regent houſe*, were there violently invironed with great Bands of Armed Soldiers, who wanted nothing but the Word to diſpatch us, becauſe we would not vote in a matter as they would have us, though that matter did not any whit concerne them or their Cauſe, more then the conferring of a Degree upon ſuch a man as the whole Univerſity in their conſciences judged unworthy of it: And one Maſter *Danes*, (Generall of that famous Expedition, but formerly a Member of that houſe which he then ſo abuſed) adding Perjury to his former ſinnes, came in a terrible manner, (contrary to his Oath formerly taken to his Mother the Univerſity) and flatly denyed the Vice-chancellour leave to diſſolve the Congregation, unleſſe he would firſt promiſe that the matter ſhould be voted, as they required: Whereupon ſundry Members of that Senate, being obſerved to make uſe of that Statute-liberty and freedome, which was eſſentiall to that Aſſemblie, were forthwith ſeized on, and impriſoned by the Committee, in no better Lodgings then the common Court of Guard. Which ſtrange and violent perverting of our Univerſities proceedings, we wondred at the leſſe, for that this Captaine had not done more to us, then Captaine *Ven* with his Raggamuffins had done formerly to the *ſacred Senate of the whole Kingdome.*

And that all Academicall Exerciſes might expire and ſo the face of an Univerſity be quite taken away, a grave Divine (the Lady *Margarets* Publique Preacher) going to Preach *Ad Clerum*, (according to his office) *pridie Termini*, was furiouſly purſued over the market place by a confuſed number of Soldiers, who in a barbarous uncivill manner cryed out *A Pope, A Pope*, and vowed high revenge if he offered

M. *Power.*

to

to goe into the Pulpit; whereupon the Church was straightwayes filled with great multitudes, and when some who accompanyed the Preacher, told them, *It was an University Exercise, and to be by Statute performed in Latine*, they replyed, *They knew no reason why all Sermons should not be performed in English, that all might be edified*, threatning withall to teare the Hoods and Habits which Graduats then wore, according to the University Statute. Yet all this may perhaps be extenuated as a sudden uproare of undisciplined Soldiers, but (which is the aggravation of all, and makes us beleeve that these petty Reformers were but the senselesse instruments of higher Agents) when all this was related to their then Generall of the *Assotiation*, no course was taken at all to prevent these growing mischiefes, but the Divine appointed by Statute to preach *Ad Clerum*, was inforced to returne *Re infectâ*, and glad he could escape so: And this is the great protection which Learning is like to find from these grand pretenders to advance it. *Lord Gray of Warke.*

And that Religion might fare no better then Learning in the University Church, (for perhaps it may be Idolatry now to call it Saint *Maries*) in the presence of the then Generall our *Common Prayer-book* was torne before our faces, notwithstanding our Protection from the House of Peeres for the free use of it, some (now great one) encouraging them in it, and openly rebuking the University Clark, who complained of it before his Soldiers. Thus those Reverend Fathers, the Compilers of it, who sealed the truth thereof with their deareſt blood, being content to burne at a stake for the light of the Gospel, are now this second time martyred and torne in pieces in their Lyturgie, yet all this under pretence of Religion. *See the Preface.* M. *Cromwell.*

It will not be strange now to hear how our persons have been abused, seeing Religion and Learning have suffered

so deeply amongst us: how divers of us have been imprisoned without so much as pretending any cause, but snatcht up in the streets, and throwne into prison at the pleasure of a small sneaking Captaine, where we have laine three or foure moneths together, not so much as accused, much lesse heard, but quite and cleane forgotten, as if there had been no such thing in nature. How some of us (and many others with us) have been thrust out of bed in the night, that our Chambers might forthwith be converted into Prison Lodgings: How our young Scholars with terrour have been commanded to accuse and cut out the names of their owne Tutors, and some of them throwne into prison for not being old enough to take their Covenant*: But (to passe higher) how often have our Colledges been beset, and broken open, and Guards thrust into them sometimes at midnight, while we were asleep in our beds? How often our Libraries and Treasuries ransackt and rifled, not sparing so much as our ancient * Coyns? which those that know any thing, know to be a great light to the understanding of Historie. How often hath that small pittance of Commons which our Founders and Benefactors allotted for our sustenance, been taken from off our Tables by the wanton Soldier? How often have our Rents been extorted from our Tenants, or if received, re-manded of our Bursars and Stewards, and by force taken from them? And all this under the old odious title of *Plundering*, which word though they cannot endure to heare of, since that new terme of *Sequestration* was invented; yet the thing is the same, and more practiced then ever, they having for above two yeeres together set themselves upon little else then to seize

Jordan.

So at Saint Johns Coll.

* *So was* Jo: Bullock *of* S. Johns.

* *So at Saint* Johns *Colledge, whence they took in Ancient Coynes to the value of 22. l. according to weight.*

seize and take away our goods and furniture belonging to our Chambers, prizing and selling away our Books at a tenth part of their value, which are our onely tooles and instruments whereby the trade and profession of Learning should be holden up. And to this end they have constituted a decay'd Hatter, Plunder-master Generall, who (together with a Conventicling Barber and a Confiding Tayler) hath full Commission, for our propriety sake, to Lord over us, and dispose of our goods as they please: So despicable a thing to them is an University, or any that belong unto it. *Fortune. Parrell. Card.*

But their malice is unsatiable, and cannot be contained within the Line of their Fortifications, and therefore to propagate their owne wickednesse, and make us odious and abominable to the whole Countrey, as we were already (though most undeservedly) to some of themselves; they have invented a pretty device to reserve out of their plunder all sorts of pictures, were they but paper prints of the twelve Apostles, and every market-day to burne them openly in the market-place, proclaiming them the *Popish Idols* of the University, untill we became so hated by the weaker sort of the deceived people, that a Scholar could have small security from being stoned or affronted as he walkt the streets.

But why doe we insist so long upon particular mens plundering, when whole Colledges (wherein not onely the present, but also the future propagation of Religion and Learning is concerned) have drunk so deeply the dregs of their malice? For besides the cutting down of our Walks and Orchards, (contrary to their own *Generalissimo's Orders of Warre*) they have cut down the Woods and Groves belonging to our Colledges, and sold them before our eyes to a great value, when by an *Ordinance* they were declared not Sequestrable: And (which was likewise contrary to an Order) *So at Jesus Coll.*

they

they have seized and taken away the Materialls of our intended buildings, to the worth of three or foure hundred pounds in Timber, which our pious and charitable Benefactors had out of their devotion conferred towards the re-edifying of an ancient Colledge which Time had impayred: And, to shew what violent passions they are transported withal, they have pulled down, demolished and defaced five or six faire Bridges of Stone and Timber belonging to severall Colledges, and have spoyled a goodly Walk with a new Gate pertaining to one of our * Colledges, upon pretence of keeping out Cavaliers, and yet for forty shillings they would faine have been hired to spare it, and cast up a Work beyond. And let the world judge whether this was not done to get the countenance of a Contribution from a Colledge to their Fortifications, and consequently to this Warre against the King.

Clare-hall.

S. Johns, Trin. Kings, Garret Hostle, and a. at Queenes.

** Kings Coll.*

But (as if Bridges and materials for Buildings were nothing) they have yet proceeded further, even to the very Structure it self of one of the faireſt Colledges in our University, which they plundered the true owners of, for above sixteen moneths together, as an especiall argument of their love to Learning, and have converted all the old Court thereof into a Prison for His Majesties Loyall Subjects, (which before the other was built, has contained above three hundred Students at a time) not suffering any whom it concerned to remove any Bedding or other goods, whereof the Gaoler could make any use or benefit, but renting them all out together with the Chambers at above five hundred pounds *per Ann.*

S. Johns Coll.

And as if spoyling of one Colledge were not enough, their malice has since extended it selfe to all the rest, in Quartering multitudes of Common Souldiers in those glo-

rious

rious and ancient Structures, which our devout and Royall Founders designed for Sanctuaries of Learning and Piety, but were made by them meere Spittles and Bawdy-houses for sick and debauched Soldiers, being filled with Queans, Drabs, Fiddlers, and Revels night and day. Which black deeds of darknesse being divers times complained of by us to their Officers, and the particular men shewed them, who had thus lewdly abused our Colledges, none of these new Reformers were ever punisht; nor the holy Sisters removed, nor so much as called before any that then bore rule among us. By which meanes, (see what Religion they fight for, and what a glorious Reformation we may expect) they have dishonoured God, countenanced leudnesse, scandalized modest and civill men, and driven from us, or poysoned among us those young Students which were left. *Pembr. Hall.*

To this we may adde, how they have torne and defaced those Reverend buildings, pull'd downe and burned the Wainscot of our Chambers, our Bed-steads, Chayrs, Stools, Tables, and Shelves for our Books, so as they may now have some plea for multiplying of Gaoles, if the Liberty of the Subject shall so require. And when their ragged Regiments which had lyen lowzing before *Crowland* nigh a fortnight, were commanded to *Cambridge*, forthwith the Colledges are appointed for their Kennels, and fourscore were turned loose into one of the least Halls in the University, and charged by their Officers to shift for themselves; who without any more ado broke open the Fellowes and Scholars Chambers, and took their Beds from under them. But when the Kings Prisoners taken at *Hilsden-house* were brought famished and naked in triumph by *Cambridge* to *London*, some of our Scholars were knockt downe in the streets, onely for offering them a cup of small beere to sustaine nature, and the drinke throwne in the kennell, rather then the famished and parched throats of the wicked, as they esteem'd them, should *Pembr. Hall.*

usurp

usurp one drop of the creature. And it is much to be feared, they would have starved them in prison there, if a valiant Chamber-maid had not relieved them by force, trampling under her feet in the kennell their great persecuter, a Lubberly Scotch Major.

Mistris Cumbers *maid.*

Homes.

What should we mention moreover, how we have been over-whelmed with insupportable Taxes extorted from us by plundering, sessed not by any of our owne Body, but (which is directly contrary to our established priviledges) by the Arbitration of a few confiding Aldermen, our professed Enemies, who instead of that gratitude which very nature requires at their hands, now repay us with unsatiable malice and Envy: which properties of theirs have since commended & qualified them to be appointed Comissioners and Judges to strip us of our estates and livelyhoods. And when neither our consciences nor Estates could extend any further to defray their imposts for our very Chambers (which their Soldiers then possessed and burnt) besides all excises, weekly payments, Taxes, fift and twentieth part, upon all our Revenews, and other such new termes of propertie and libertie, all the favour we can expect from them, is, quietly to be thrust into prison without further abusings.

And although all these are but sad theames to be thus farre inlarged and dilated upon, yet they thinke they can stop the noyse of all these just complaints with their usuall grinning objection, *that sundrie of our Students are in the Kings Army*: making that to be their crime, to which if their owne innate Loyalty did not draw them, yet their haughty & heathenish usage would of necessity drive them: for who had not rather fall upon the bed of honor, and assert with his deerest blood, his Religion, Loyalty, and Liberty, then live a slave under them, to set his surviving foot-steps upon the graves and ashes of expired Loy-

Loyalty, Nobility, Gentry, Clergie, and Civility it selfe?

And now to tell how they have prophaned and abused our severall Chapples; though our pens flowed as fast with vineger and gall, as our eyes doe with teares, yet were it impossible sufficiently to be expressed: when as multitudes of enraged Souldiers (let loose to *reforme*) have torne down all carved worke, not respecting the very Monuments of the dead: And have ruin'd a beautifull carved structure in the *Universitie Church* (though indeed that was not done without direction from a great one, as appeared after upon complaint, made to him) which stood us in a great summe of money, and had not one jot of Imagery or statue worke about it. And when that Reverend man the then Vice-chancellour told them mildly, *That they might be better imployed*, they returned him such Language, as we are ashamed here to expresse. *M. Cromwell.* *D. Ward.*

Nor was it any whit strange to find whole Bands of Soldiers trayning and exercising in the Royall Chappell of King *Henry* the sixth: Nay even the Commanders themselves (being commanded to shew their new Major Generall * how well hey understood their trade) chose that place to trayne in, (whether in policy to conceale their Mysterie, or out of feare to betray their ignorance, or on purpose to shew their Souldiers how little Gods house was to be regarded, let the world conjecture.) And one who calls himselfe *Iohn Dowsing*, and by vertue of a pretended Commission goes about the Country like a Bedlam breaking glasse windowes, having battered and beaten downe all our painted glasse, not only in our Chapples, but (contrary to Order) in our publique Schooles, Colledge Halls, Libraryes, and Chambers, mistaking perhaps the liberall Arts for Saints (which they intend in time to pul down too) and having *Kings Coll.* *Crawford.* *See the Pref.*

(against

(againſt an Order) defaced and digged up the floors of our Chappels, many of which had lien ſo for two or three hundred yeares together, not regarding the duſt of our founders and predeceſſors, who likely were buried there; compelled us by armed Souldiers to pay forty ſhillings a Colledge for not mending what he had ſpoyled and defaced, or forthwith to go to Priſon: We ſhall need to uſe no more inſtances then theſe two, to ſhew that neither place, perſon nor thing, hath any reverence, or reſpect amongſt them. * A Fellow of one of our Colledges was violently pluckt from the Communion as he was ready to receive that holy Sacrament before the ſolemne Election of a Maſter of that Colledge, and throwne into Gaole, to the great diſturbance of the Election: And at another * Colledge the Communion Plate was moſt ſacrilegiouſly ſeized upon and taken away from the very Communion Table, notwithſtanding it was (upon a former Plunder) reſtored to the ſaid Colledge by an Order from the Cloſe Committee of the 18. of *Septemb.* 1643. under the hands of the Earle of *Pembroke*, Earle of *Denbigh*, Lo: *Say*, Lo: *Howard*, Sir *Will. Waller*, and M. *Pym*.

* *Maſter* Pawſon *of Sidney Colledge, though ſince hee hath proved himſelfe an* arrant honeſt man, *and is rewarded for it with a Fellowſhip in S.* Johns.

S. Johns.

And yet all theſe actions of theirs, were but preparatory Pils to diſpoſe our whole Body for its final purge of Reformation, when ever they ſhould pleaſe to think it ſick of us: And that is this laſt act, which is none of the leaſt arguments, of this our ſad complaint. For although we were ſeldome in any freedome for any time neere theſe three yeeres from ſome *Proteſtation, Oath, Aſſotiation, Vow and Covenant, &c.* menaced upon us, yet this laſt onely brought with it the fatall doome of our finall extirpation: though we muſt have leave to wonder that all *Liberty of Conſcience* ſhould

should be denied us by them, who lately pleaded nothing els against the establisht Eccleſiaſticall lawes, and now pretend partly to fight for the ſame: But indeed the Covenant was not the true cauſe but the pretence only for our *Ejection*, (for that is the *word of Art*, for this newly invented Miſtery) as appears by ſeverall writs iſſued out under hand and ſeale without mention of *refuſing the Covenant*. The thing was abſolutely determined by a peremptorydecree, to plant a *new Vniverſitie* for propagating at leaſt, if not inventing a *new Religion*: And to that end the Olde one muſt be removed, at leaſt ſo much of it, for the preſent, as might hinder this great deſigne; Only ſome meanes and plauſible pretences were yet wanting.

The firſt that was attempted was to ſummon all thoſe that were abſent to returne within ten dayes. But then they were ſo far to ſeeke for reaſons of Ejection, as that after almoſt half ten dayes more ſtudy all they could inſert in their writ was, *For oppoſing the proceedings of Parliament, and other Scandalous Actions in the Vniverſitie*; Their tongues thereby teſtifying their mindes, though perhaps out of incogitancie, which are ſo furiouſly ſet upon their great worke of reformation as to puniſh the *oppoſing of Scandalous Actions*, with the loſſe of all a mans livelyhood. Whether theywere aſhamed of the phraſe or not we know not; but they had very good reaſon to be aſhamed of the Act, being ſo different from all ſhew of Juſtice, as to enjoyne impoſſibilities in commanding men to returne within twelve dayes, after iſſuing the ſummons, which at that time were above two hundred miles diſtant, and had two Armyes to paſſe through all the wayes: or enjoyning them to be reſident at *Cambridge*, whom themſelves at the ſame time kept faſt Priſoners at *London*: And yet for non-appearance, for no man knowes any other cauſe, theſe muſt be ejected. See Preſ.

But though this be not ſo plauſible, yet they have a ſure reſerve,

reserve, their *Solemne League and Covenant*, which comming from their deare *Brethren of Scotland*, they thinke no penalty too great for refusall of it: And this, because it carries in its frontispiece a pretence of *Reformation*, comes not alone, but (though without any visible Order) accompanyed with a new Legislative fangle called *An Oath of discovery*, but indeed was an oath of Treachery, a wild unlimited devise to call whom they would before them, and make them accuse their neareſt and deareſt Friends, Benefactors, Tutors, and Masters, and betray the Members and Acts of their severall Societies, manifestly contrary to our *Peaceable Statutes* formerly sworne unto by us, which provide against all faction and sedition, which these men only hunt after, [*Viz. Non revelabis aliquod secretum Collegii; Non malum aut damnum inferes Collegio aut cuilibet Sociorum:*] And apparently reviving the Oath *Ex Officio*, (as their Commissioners spell it) abolished this present Parliament, to accuse our selves: For what is it else to accuse our owne *Societies* and *Corporations*, whereof our selves are parts and members?

And though we would not any whit derogate from the Oath *Ex Officio* as it is used this day in most Christian Kingdomes and Common-wealths, nay even in *Scotland* and *Geneva*, and may be of excellent use, if not stretched beyond the due limits of Law: yet this *Oath of Discovery*, all, we thinke, except one or two, refused, perceiving that thereby the designe of a second *Century* was to be promoted. for they finding no accusation or crime objected against any of us, wherewith to colour their ugly purposes which they had already plotted in private against us, and yet their Covenant must be for Reformation, they resolved to shrive us with an *Auricular Confession* sanctified to the *Cause*, that so we might help them out with their malice, which was otherwise like to be borne blind, though hitherto it hath been Eagle-eyed over our most veniall slips; And forthwith upon refusall of this Oath was their Solemne

League

league and Covenant urged upon us.

We cannot but signifie by the way, that seeing it must be tendered to the *universitie*, as their printed instructions told us, we hoped it should have beene to the whole body Statuteablie assembled, either to admit of, or otherwise humblie to shew reasons of deniall; but they were wise enough to foresee what entertainment such stuffe was like to find from all the learned Men of so famous an Universitie, and were not willing it should be blasted with their Universall refusall. And therefore contrary to our hopes, a selected number of particular men are cull'd out, partly as the lot fell, for it much resembled a lottery, but cheifly of such whom they most redoubted, & of whom by some pettie information, they had received a black Character of *Loyaltie* termed *Malignancy*, and to these, yet severally, was tendered *the Oath of discovery*, and after that the *Covenant*.

And though indeed we should, by Gods help, as often have refused it, as it should have bin offered, yet after one single deniall, without a second tender, Contrary to the Eleaventh Article of the *Instructions*, a warrant was straightway issued forth under the Earl of Manchesters hand and seal for our *Ejection and Banishment from the universitie of Cambridge for refusing to take the Solemne League and Covenant, and other Misdemenors in the said Universitie*, which were surely no other then the deniall of the *Oath of discovery*, for not one of us who were there present, had any one accusation brought, much lesse proved against him, when we appeared upon their Summons. And without any delay our names are cut out of the Colledge Tables, and we *strictly commanded in three dayes space to quit the universitie and Towne under paine of Imprisonment and Plunder*, if any thing was left.

And it is here not to be passed by, that whereas by the laws of the Land we were ever reputed to have as good an interest in our several fellowships during life, as any of our fel-

fellow Subjects in his fee Simple, provided we carried our ſelves according to thoſe Statutes by which our ſeverall Colledges were reſpectively to be governed, yet now we are utterly deprived of them by the meer Arbitrary power of one of our fellow Subjects without tranſgreſſing of any one Statute, or being called to anſwer for any pretended offence whatſoever. Nay, ſo little was Propriety valued, that a paire of * Camp-Chaplains, or one of them, might expunge, eject, and baniſh whom they pleaſed, eſpecially ſuch as would not ſacrifice their Loyaltie and Conſciences to the nerves and cement of this *Rebellion*, called the *Covenant*. For inſtance, when a Warrant for Ejection of certain Fellows of Saint *Johns* Colledge was iſſued out under hand and ſeale, and their names expreſly mentioned in it, yet M. *Aſh* knowes very well who it was that expunged M. *Henmans* name, and put in M. *Botelers*, without ſo much as writing the Warrant over againe.

* M. *Aſh*, *and* M. *Good.*

And now (ſeeing what courſes were taken) it will not ſeeme ſtrange to the Reader, to heare that no leſſe then 29. Fellows, (together with the Maſter) have been thruſt out of the ſaid Colledge, the emoluments of whoſe places have beene ever ſince ſwallowed up by not halfe the number, and not content with that neither. And in another they have made a through Reformation, *Root and Branch*, leaving neither Fellow nor Scholar. In others indeed they have left perhaps one or two, (or more as they ſee good) like *Gibeonites, to hew wood and draw water*, till ſuch time as they have diſcovered unto them all the myſteries concerning their Colledge Revenues, and by that time they will finde enow godly men of their owne Tribe, learned enough to pocket the profits of two Fellowſhips apiece, which is the end of all this bleſſed Reformation. Thus is their old pretence of *Regulation* vaniſhed, in place whereof their true intention of a totall *Extirpation* of the whole ancient Body

Queenes Colledge.

of

of the Univesity doth now so plainly appeare, that they which runne may read it; which though a great many would not beleeve, till by woefull experience they found it, yet was it conspicuous enough from the very beginning to any that was but tollerably provident in matters of this nature.

For it was hardly possible that *Cambridge* should be free from these two crying sinnes of *Sacriledge* and *Rebellion*, which the devill hath long endeavoured to make this whole Kingdome guilty of; and to that end (mis-calling them by the names of *Religion* and *Liberty*) had masked under the counterfeit vizard of a *Covenant for Reformation*: By which means though the simplicity of the vulgar was much abused, to the extreame hazard of this once flourishing Church and State; yet seeing it could not be able to endure the strict search, which in such an Universitie of all sorts of learned and conscientious men it was not like to escape; it could not be otherwise expected, but that those who were his instruments herein, would lay a sure foundation, and (how moderate soever their pretences were) reforme *Root and Branch*, as they called it, that seeing they could not make the University of *Cambridge* to rebell by taking their Covenant, they might at least make a rebellious University at *Cambridge* which should take it.

And to this end those new intruders which falsly call themselves Masters and Fellowes of our severall Colledges, instead of those solemne Oaths which our pious and prudent Founders and *Legislators* enjoyned to be taken, (and without taking of which, no man can pretend any right to any of their foundations) onely take their *Covenant* againe, and make a Protestation to reforme all our wholsome Laws and Statutes according to that *Covenant*.

A *Covenant with hell*, begot betweene *Munster* and *Mecha*, by the help of a Jesuite, the most impious and unchristian confederacie that their grand master the devill could contrive: the cheife end whereof is to dethrone the

Lords anoynted, and throw down the Church and Apoſtolicall government thereof, and to force not only their fellow-Subjects to contradict their Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacie, but even their moſt gracious Soveraigne to perjurie, in violating that his ſacred Oath which hee ſolemnly made at his Coronation. And to compleat that their moſt horrid and heinous ſin, to joyne in Armes with a *forraigne Nation*, to lay deſolate their owne native Country, to ſtain this Earth with the Blood of their own Country-Men and fellow-Subiects, and to expoſe the treaſures of *England*, the Cream of theſe fruitfull vallies, to the Empty and hungry maw of a Rebellious Scot: and then vow never to have peace, but what ſhall be written in the bloud of their Enemies (His maieſty and his Loyall Subiects) and laſtly, moſt cruelly and wickedly to exhort and ſolicite all Proteſtants in the Chriſtian world to undertake the like courſe with them by riſing in Rebellious Armes; thereby expoſing the throats and lives of all our Brethren the Proteſtants in France and elſewhere to the Juſt iealouſy of their ſeverall princes. And yet (forſooth) this *Covenant* is made the foundation of the great worke of their glorious *Reformation*, and under pretence of refuſing this we muſt be baniſht, and thruſt out of all we have.

It will not be more then what upon tryall will be found true, if we here mention a myſterie which many (we conceive) will not a little wonder at, *viz.* That this *Covenant*, for which all this perſecution hath been, conſiſted of 6. Articles, and thoſe Articles of 666. words. This is not the firſt time that pereſecution hath riſen in England upon 6. Arricles, (witneſſe thoſe in the raigne of King *Hen.* the 8.*) But as for the *number of the beaſt*, to anſwer directly to the words of thoſe ſix Articles, it is a thing, which (conſidering Gods bleſſed providence in every particular thing) hath made

* *See M. Fox, Act. and Mon. Vol. 2. p. 443. Edit. London. 1631.*

made many of us and others seriously and often to reflect upon it; though we were never so superstitiously *Caballistically* as to ascribe much to numbers. This discovery (we confesse) was not made by any of us, but by a very judicious and worthy Divine, formerly of our Universitty, and then a Prisoner (for his Conscience) within the precincts of it, and not yet restored to his liberty, but removed to London. And therefore we shall forbeare to insist any farther, either upon it, or the occasion of it. M. *Geast.*

For our owne particulars we shall only adde thus much, that seeing some of our owne Reasons with which we had armed our selves against that *Mysterie of Iniquity* have since that time been published to the world (in such humilitie of phrase as well became Christian sufferers, though in such distraction as may sufficiently testifie who were the Authors and what their Condition) we appeale to any who with Judgment and moderation hath or shal read the same; whether we have causlesly and foolishly trifled away those faire advantages wherewith God by the meanes of our renowned Benefactors had endowed us, for the advancement of his Glory, and further propagation of learning and true Religion; or whether we had not rather suffer'd an unjust deprivall of all our livelyhoods under the mercilesse hands of cruell Tyrants, who neither feare God nor respect the just scruples of tender Consciences.

For when a *M*ember of our Vniversitie was brought upon this occasion before the E. of *M*anchester, and being not satisfied in conscience, desired his Lop that his Chaplaine (then present) might resolve him in some Scruples about it; to this motion (being then thought not unreasonable to his Lop, and much pressed by some that were there present) his Reverend Chaplain learnedly replyed before the whole Company, that *he came not thither to resolve Mens Consciences, but to preach to his* Lop. Whereupon the Gentleman was not long after sent M. *Maldero.*

up

up prisoner to *London* by the said Earle for tendring the Reasons of his refusing the Covenant, though invited and required thereunto by his Lordship: And there without farther hearing committed to prison, where he continued a long time at excessive charges, which is all the satisfaction he could finde (or any other can expect) from them, for the scruples of a tender conscience.

Thus are we imprisoned or banished for our consciences, being not so much as accused of any thing else, onely suspected of Loyaltie to our King, and Fidelity to our Mother the Church of England; and not onely so, but quite stript of all our livelyhood, and exposed to beggery, having nothing left us to sustaine the necessities of nature, and many of us no friends to goe to, but destitute and forlorne, not knowing whither to bend one step when we set footing out of Cambridge, having one onely companion, which will make us rejoyce in our utmost afflictions, *viz.* *A cleare Conscience in a righteous cause*: Humbly submitting our selves to the chastisement of the Almighty, who after he hath tryed us, will at last cast his rods into the fire.

As for us, God forbid that we should take up any rayling or cursing, who are commanded onely to *blesse*: we are so far from that, that we have rather chosen to let the names of our greatest persecutors rot in our ruines, then so much as mention them with our pen, save onely where necessity compelled us unto it.

But though we spare their names, we hope we may without offence to any describe their qualities: And therefore if Posterity shall ask, Who thrust out one of the *eyes of this Kingdome?* Who made Eloquence dumbe, Phylosophie sottish, widdowed the Arts, and drove the Muses from their ancient habitation? Who pluckt the Reverend and Orthodox *Professors* out of their Chaires, and silenced them in prison or their graves? Who turned Religion into Rebellion, and changed the Apostolicall Chaire into a Deske for Blasphemy, and tore the garland from off the head of Lear-

Learning, to place it on the dull browes of disloyall Ignorance? If they shall aske, who made those Ancient and beautifull Chappells, the sweet remembrancers and Monuments of our fore-father *Charitie*, and kind fomenters of their childrens *devotion*, to become ruinous heaps of dust and stones? or who unhived those numerous swarms of labouring *Bees*, which used to drop honey-dews over all this Kingdome, to place in their roomes swarmes of senslesse *Drones*? Tis quickly answered, Those that were, who endeavouring to share three Crownes, and put them in their owne pockets, have transformed this free Kingdome into a large Gaole, to *keep the Liberty of the Subject*: They who maintaine 100000. robbers and murtherers by sea and land, to protect our lives, and the propriety of our goods: That have gone a *King-catching* these six yeeres, *hunting* their most gracious Soveraigne *like a Partridge on the mountaines* in his owne *defence*; They who have possest themselves of His Majesties Townes, Navie, and Magazines, and robbed him of all his revenues, to make him a *glorious King*: Who have multiplyed Oathes, Protestations, vows, Leagues and Covenants for the *ease of tender consciences*: Filling all Pulpits with jugglers for the *Cause*, canting Sedition, Atheisme, and Rebellion, to root out Popery and Babylon, and settle the Kingdome of Christ: who from a trembling guilt of a legall tryall have engaged three flourishing Kingdomes, and left them weltring in their owne bloud; They (lastly) which when they had glutted themselves with spoyle and rapine, hissed for a *forraigne viper* to come and eate up the bowels of their deare mother: *The very same* have stopt the mouth of all Learning, (following herein the example of their elder brother the *Turke*) lest any should be wiser then themselves, or Posterity know what a world of wickednesse they have committed.

And now seeing they are not content to deprive us of our estates, but (which is much more grievous unto us) have also

alſo robbed us of our good names, branding all of us in our ſeverall writs of Ejectment with a black Character of *miſdemeaners* in generall (and yet not any one particular was alledged againſt any one of us, which were then there, much leſſe offered to be proved by any one ſingle witneſſe, although eſpeciall care was taken by an Ordinance for appointing a Committee to ſit at Cambridge for that purpoſe) we challenge and conjure them as they will one day anſwer for this ſlander and oppreſſion, that they declare and prove what thoſe *Miſdemeaners* are; which if they doe, the ſhame and guilt will be ours: if not (as we are confident they cannot) we muſt appeale herein from theſe unjuſt Judges to the impartiall Tribunall of the righteous Judge of Heaven and Earth, who knowes our integritie, and to whom we ſubmit our ſelves and cauſe, Humblie beſeeching him not to lay this Sinne to their charge. For though for our many ſinnes againſt him we may juſtly receive at his hands, heavier Judgments then theſe: yet our Innocence will plead *Not Guiltie*, to the face of any man who ſhall obiect againſt us any Civill *miſdemeanors*, whereby we can more juſtly be deprived of our Fellow.ſhips then any free Subiect in *England* of his fee Simple, if they pleaſe to ſay he is guilty of *Miſdemeanors*.

And as it hath pleaſed our gracious Maſter (whoſe Miniſters we are) to make us examples (though but of ſuffering) to the reſt of our Brethren: So we hope he will continue unto us his grace of *humiliation under his mightie hand*, as an earneſt of his *exalting us in due time*: And in the interim, that he will lay no more upon us, then he ſhall be pleaſed to ſtrengthen our infirmities to beare: And that he will ſtill preſerve unto us a *good conſcience, that whereas* our perſecutors *ſpeake evill of us as of evill doers, they may be aſhamed that falſly accuſe our good converſation in Chriſt.*

FINIS.

A Catalogue of ſuch Heads and Fellowes of Colledges, and other Learned, Reverend, and Religious Gentlemen, of the famous Univerſity of *Cambridge*, as have been Ejected, Plundred, Impriſoned, or Baniſhed thence, for their conſtancie in the Proteſtant Religion eſtabliſhed by Law, and Loyalty to their Soveraigne.

Trinity Colledge.

D. *Combar*, Maſter, and Dean of *Carlile*, ejected, and M. *Hill* put in his place, now Doctor, and Vice-chancellour.

D. *Row*, Doctor in Divin.

D. *Meridith*, D.D.

Maſter
- *Thorndike.*
- *Briſcoe.*
- *Nevile.*
- *Jones.*
- *Marſhall*, B.D.
- *Weſt* ſenior.
- *Salmon.*
- *Chamberlaine*, ſen.
- *Aſhton*, ſince dead.

Maſter
- *Willis*, B.D.
- *Barrey.*
- *Cooke* ſenior.
- *Wyat.*
- *Herbert.*
- *Shaw.*
- *Parrat.*
- *Oſley.*
- *Crane.*
- *Creſwell.*
- *Arundell.*
- *Bourcher.*
- *Sherley.*
- *Crawley*
- *Slater.* — *Thomas*
- *Cooke* junior.

Price.

Master: *Price.* *Cave.* *Appleby.* *Meade.* *Wheeler.*

Master: *Howard.* *Trevis.* *Campian.* *Cowley.* *Yeardley.* *Lister.*

I could not learne certainly how many of these were Bachelors in Divinity.

Master *Leech.* *Scarlet.* *Yates.* } These three were Conducts for the Chappel, and all the rest Fellowes.

Saint *Johns* Colledge.

D. *Beale*, Master, ejected, who was some yeeres in prison, and exchanged, and master *Arrowsmith* put into his place.

Master *Thornton.*
Boderda.
Ridding.
Terwhit.
Bletchinden.
Mason.
Buckley.
Ambrose.
Greenbagh.
Cooper.
Potter, since dead.
Rogers.
Wrench.
Lacy.

All these and the former were Bachelors in Div.

Master *Cleveland.*
Barwick senior.
Richardson.
Whittingham.
Spooner.
Bullock.
Otwey.
Jones.
Barwick junior.
Morgan.
Neale.
Hatton.
Boteler.
Watts.
Drake.

All these masters in Arts.

Kings

Kings Colledge.

D. *Collins* Profeſſor in Divinity, and Provoſt, long impriſoned, ejected, and maſter *VVbitſcot* put into his place.

Maſter *Edmonds.*
Maſon.
Barlow.
Franklin.
Anſtey. M. in Arts.

Queens Colledge.

D. *Martin*, Doctor in Divinity, in priſon, above theſe 4. yeeres, and maſter *Palmer* put into his place.
D. *Cox*, D. in Law.
D. *Capel*, D. in Div.
D. *Bardſey*, D. in Div.
Maſter *Chandler.*
Marley.
VVicherley.
Coldham.
Kemp.

Maſter *Bryan.*
Sparrow.
Hills.
Theſe Bachelors in Di.
Maſter *Rogers.*
Cox.
VValpole.
Appleby.
Freare.
Natley.
VVells.
VVhitehead.
Theſe maſters in Arts.

Chriſts Colledge.

D. *Bambrigg*, Maſter, who was not ejected, but dyed, and maſter *Bolton* choſen into his place.
Maſter *Power*, Bachelor in Divinity, and the Lady *Margarets* Preacher, ejected.
M. *Norton.*

M. *Brearly.*
Bambrigg.
VVildnet.
Tonſtall.
Potts. ſince dead.
Huntley.
Mathews.
All Maſters in Arts.

Jeſus

Jesus Colledge.

D. *Sterne*, D. in Divimity, who hath been in prison above 4. yeeres, and master *Young* put into his place.

M. Hall, prisoner above 3. yeeres in the Compter in Southwarke.

master *Anscell.*
Clerkeson.
Bussey.

Bachelors in Divinity.

master *Blakeston*,
Robinson,
Beale,
Taylor,
Hanson,
Lincolne,
Greene,
Mason,
Short,
Walker,

These masters in Arts.

Saint *Peters* Colledge.

D. *Cosins*, D. in Divinity, ejected, and now gone beyond sea, and master *Seaman* put into his place.

M. *Tolley.*
Barrow,
Maxwell,
Wilson,
Terringham,
Pennyman,
Beaument,
Bancks,
Crashaw,

Sr *Blackeston*,
M. *Collet*,
Ward,
Wilsford,
Archer,
Gowyn,
Bargrave,
Symsafe,
Holder,
Sandys.

I could not learne how many of these were Bachelors in Divinity.

Emanuel

Emanuel Colledge.

D. *Holdſworth*, Doctor in Divinity, Maſter, and long impriſoned, and ejected, and maſter *Tuckney* put into his place.

M. *Soresby*, Bachelor in Divinity, ejected.

Pembroke Hall.

D. *Laney*, Doctor in Divinity, maſter, ejected, & is now gone beyond ſea, and maſter *Vines* put into his place.

M. *Vaughan.*
Map le toft.
Franke.
Bachelors in Divinity.

M. *Poley*,
Randall,
VVeeden,
Aſhton,
Heath,
Lenthall,
Depden,
Quarles,
Cacot,
Hamond,
Keene ſenior.
Felton, who was ejected for refuſing the Covenant five dayes before he was asked the queſtion whether he would take it or no, as the Warrant for his Ejectment ſheweth.
Keene Junior.
May.
Theſe maſters in Arts.
Bokenham tanquam ſocius.

Magdalen Colledge.

D. *Rainbow*, Doctor in Divinity, maſter, who continueth ſtill not ejected.

Ejected, Doctor *Greene*, Doctor of the Civill Law.

M. *Howorth*,
Pullen,
Erskin,
Leech,
Bachelors in Divinity.
Butler, ma: in Arts.

Gun-

Gunvile and *Caius* Colledge.

D. *Bachcraft*, Doctor in Divinity, Master, who was not ejected, but continueth there still.
Ejected, master *Loveland*,
Salter,
London,
Buxton,
Pickarell,
Colebrand,
Watson,
Halliburton,
All masters in Arts, and all sequestred.
M. *Scarborough*, since commenced Doctor of Physick at Oxford.

Clare-Hall.

D. *Parke*, D. in Divinity, Master, and ejected, and master *Cudworth* put into his place.
M. *Oley*,
Carter, Bachelors in Divinity.
M. *Gunning*,
Fabian,
Hickman,
Bing,
Havers, masters in Arts.

Sidney, Sussex Colledge.

D. *Ward*, D. in Divinity, and Professor, Master, who was long imprisoned here, & afterwards dyed, and D. *Minshall* chosen into his place.
Ejected, master *Bartu*,
Lawson, who dyed afterwards.
Ward,
Gibson,
Pawson, Ma: in Arts.

Trinity

Trinity-Hall.

D. *Eden*, Doctor in Law, Master, not ejected, but is dead, and D. *Bond* is chosen into his place, & none of all that Colledge were ejected.

Katherine Hall.

D. *Brownrigg*, Doctor in Divinity, and Bishop of *Exeter*, master, and ejected, and master *Spurstow* put into his place, and none of that Colledge ejected besides.

Corpus Christi, alias *Bennet* Colledge.

D. *Love*, D. in divinity, master, who was not ejected but continueth there still.

master *Tunstall*, Bachelor in divinity,
Palgrave, Bachelor in divinity,
Briggs, ejected.

ECCLES. 4. 1.

So I returned, and considered all the oppressions that are done under the Sunne; and behold the teares of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter: and on the side of their oppressours there was power, but they had no comforter.

ECCLES. 5. 8.

If thou seest the ōppression of the poore, and violent perverting of judgement and justice in a province, marvell not at the matter: for he that is higher then the highest, regardeth, and there be higher then they.

ACT. 13. 50.

But the Jewes stirred up the devout and honourable women, and the chiefe men of the City, and raised persecution against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them out of their coasts.

FINIS.

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